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ABSTRACT

Encyclopedias, subject encyclopedias, dictionaries, indexes, almanacs, directories, handbooks, bibliographies, government documents, and monographs with copyright information are included in this guide to reference sources. It is intended as an introduction to some reference sources on copyright and does not claim to contain all the sources available on the subject. A selected bibliography is provided. (SJ)

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A GUIDE TO REFERENCE SOURCES ON COPYRIGHT

Theresa M. Harrond
LBSC 202
December 18, 1970

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Introduction

This guide to reference sources on copyright was designed for Course LBSC 202: Introduction to Reference and Bibliography. It was compiled with minimal assistance from Dr. Joseph C. Donohue.

This guide is intended as an introduction to some reference sources on copyright and does not claim to contain all the sources available on the subject. I have tried to show some of the better reference materials available. Some of these reference sources are very general while others are specialized.

Of particular interest to the serious researcher of copyright are the monographs. Many of these works are considered outstanding by such noted authorities in copyright law as the Copyright Society of The United States of America and the Copyright Society of Los Angeles.

ENCYCLOPEDIC SOURCES

General encyclopedias, though lacking in up to date information on copyright, are good for a brief history and description of copyright practice in the United States and throughout the world.

The Encyclopedia Americana contains a lengthy article on copyright. It begins with a brief definition of copyright, and then is divided into sub-topics of its origin in England, Development in the United States, and How Copyright Law Functions. Most of the article is on the function of copyright. The article is easily understandable and signed by Stanley Rothenberg who has published several books about copyright. There is also a good bibliography at the end of the article.

The Encyclopedia Britannica contains a lengthy, scholarly article on copyright.It begins with a definition of copyright, and then gives information on Copyright in the United States, Copyright in Great Britain and the Commonwealth, and International Copyright. Each of the subject headings is signed and followed by a good bibliography. Each subject heading is about the same in length with a little more information on copyright in Great Britain and International Copyright. Brief on history but gives some current information.

Colliers Encyclopdia though not as scholarly as the Americana or the Britannica contains a good article on copyright. The article deals primarily with United States copyright. There is a brief article on the Universal Copyright Convention. Each of the articles is signed. No bibliography is given. To locate this you would have to use volume 24 which contains the index and bibliographies. It is important that this volume be used in order to take full advantage of this encyclopedia.

The World Book Encyclopedia contains a brief article on copyright. It is geared towards the elementary and secondary school student. A brief definition is given, also information on how to obtain statutory copyright. The article goes into very little detail and is signed. There is also cross reference to Patent and Trademark.

Comptons Encyclopedia has a very brief article under Copyright and Trademark. It is designed chiefly for the elementary school student. There is very little information but it can be easily understood by the younger reader. Each volume contains its own index in the back of the book.

The Encyclopedia International is a bridge between the very scholarly and the very basic encyclopedic works. The article is brief and divided into two subjects. The first subject is general copyright which is signed and has a brief but good bibliography following it. The second subject is on musical copyright. It also is a signed article with a brief but good bibliography following it.

The Columbia Encyclopedia is a one volume, general encyclopedia that is intended for instant reference. The information is simple and accurate and geared towards the layman. The article gives a brief history of copyright in the United States, Great Britain and Universal Copyright. There is a brief but good bibliography at the end of the article.

The Cowles Comprehensive Encyclopedia is another one volume encyclopedia intended for ready reference. It is topically arranged and fully indexed. It is necessary to use the index. The article gives a brief definition of copyright and covers United States, British, and Universal Copyright. To indicate the brevity of the article, it is contained in two paragraphs.

The Lincoln Library of Essential Information is a two volume reference work designed for self-education. Copyright is listed under General Miscellany in volume two. It is necessary to use the index since the information is topically arranged. Only a brief definition of copyright is given.

SELECTED-SUBJECT ENCYCLOPEDIAS

The Encyclopedia of Librarianship by Thomas Landau is a one volume encyclopedia type book that lists information on librarianship as well as printing, paper-making, patent literature and micro-reproduction. The monograph on copyright is brief and signed by Arthur Reginald Heurth, Librarian, Freemasons Hall, London. The article is good on British copyright but gives no information on United States copyright. There is a bibliography at the end of the article that is good for British copyright.

An Encyclopedia of The Book by Geoffrey Ashall Glaister is another encyclopedia type book that is British oriented. It is alphabetically arranged and lists terms used in Paper Making, Bookbinding and Publishing. It lists the Copyright Act which is British with a see reference to The Law of Copyright by Butterworth. The brief mention of copyright in America is geared towards the non-U.S. citizen.

The Graphic Arts Encyclopedia is alphabetically arranged and goes into a brief discussion on the various forms of copyrighted material such as book, maps, works of art reproductions, photographs, prints, titles, names, and short phrases. The information is brief but complete. There is also cross reference to Common Law Copyright and Trademark.

The Readers Encyclopedia of American Literature by Max Herzberg is alphabetically arranged but if you weren't looking closely you could overlook copyright because of the print. This work only gives a brief definition of copyright but suggests that for a good concise summary of the copyright law the reader should use A Copyright Guide by Harriet Pilpel and Morton Goldberg.

West's Maryland Law Encyclopedia is based on Maryland Statutes: Case Law, Federal and State; Attorney General Opinions and Law Reviews. You have to use the index which is contained in volumes 24 and 25. Copyright can be found under Property in volume 18. A legal definition of copyright as well as literary property is given. Citations from various cases are given for further reference. This set of encyclopedias is designed primarily for lawyers or persons doing legal research in Marland. Each volume also contains its own index.

DICTIONARIES

The New Century Dictionary of the English Language is a two volume work. It is printed in a two column arrangement and has better print then Websters. There is a brief definition of copyright with no cross references.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives a very brief definition of copyright and lists several early quotes concerning copyright by prominent British citizens.

Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, 2nd edition gives a more extensive definition of copyright then the Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language. The 2nd edition has a see reference to Literary Property while the 3rd edition not only has the see reference but a compare to Patent, Trademark. They both have the three column arrangement with small print, printed on thin paper.

General dictionaries offer only brief definitions of copyright and would be of no real use for anyone seriously researching information on copyright.

INDEXES

The Bibliographic Index , which is intended to be a bibliography of bibliographies is arranged by subjects. In some areas it is good but not for copyright. For the most part the only information listed under copyright is Bibliography see numbers of Copyright Society of the United States of America Bulletin. The Bulletin of the Copyright Society is an excellent periodical not only for its up to date bibliography but also for its articles, legislative and administrative developments, treaties and proclamations, and judicial developments in artistic and literary property. The Bulletin is published six times a year by the Copyright Society at the Law Center of New York University. It is universal in scope and very current. It is designed chiefly for use by lawyers and law students interested in copyright. A very scholarly publication.

The Education Index has several articles listed under copyright however from the articles listed they are geared towards the educator and not the serious researcher of copyright.

The Essay and General Literature Index doesn't list much for copyright. The 1968 edition lists nothing and the June of 1969 issue lists a book by Burack, A.S. A Concise Guide to Copyright and several pages in The Writer's Handbook.

The Index to Legal Periodicals comes out monthly except for September. It is cumulated yearly and again every three years. There are three main indexes, a subject-author index, a table of cases, and a book review index. Some 306 legal periodicals and law reviews are indexed at the front of the Index. There are quite a few articles listed under copyright as well as several cases cited at the end of the subject. These cases are also listed in the table of cases at the back of the book. The articles cited are very scholorly and would be of interest to lawyers or law students. Information would be current. It includes only those periodicals published in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand.

Library Literature also contains several articles listed under copyright. These are broad in scope and would be of more interest to anyone in the literary field. The articles are not as scholarly as those indexed in Legal Periodicals. Information would be current.

New York Times Index considers itself to be the "Master Key" to the news. It comes out twice a month and is cumulated yearly. There were several articles in the 1968 vol. on copyright but nothing in the 1969 vol. The articles were limited to US Copyright and may tend to be biased.

The PAIS Bulletin is a weekly publication that lists by subject headings: current books, pamphlets, periodical articles, government documents and other useful library material in the field of economics and public affairs. The emphasis is upon

factual and statistical information. There is a great deal of information for articles on copyright. There is the general subject heading of copyright and several sub-headings such as Decisions, Computer Programming, Legislation, Treaties etc. The articles range from the scholarly to the general. Information is current and of interest to a wide range of adult readers.

The Readers Guide to Periodical Literature is an index "to United States' periodicals of broad, general and popular character". Copyright was listed with a see also reference to Royalties. There are several sub-headings under copyright such as Art, Music, Unauthorized Reprints, Japan, and the United States. Most of the articles mentioned could be found in Publishers Weekly. The articles in PW are general and of interest to professionals in the field of publishing. Could also be of interest to the layman. Information is current.

The Social Science and Humanities Index is another general index to periodicals. It mentions only a few articles on the subject of copyright. This index would be of little use to a person doing extensive research on copyright. The Readers Guide to Periodical Literature would offer more material.

ALMANACS AND YEARBOOKS

The CQ Almanac is a privately owned news research service which provides the full facts on Congress, the government and politics. The outline of the almanac is presented in the Table of Contents. It lists the general sections and the major legislation section, which is subdivided into categories of legislation. Copyright revision comes under the General Government. This is easily found through the index in the back. The 1969 almanac lists the copyright legislation for that year. The information is brief but accurate and gives a general review of copyright legislation for the year. Information is good for anyone interested in the revision of the United States Copyright Law,or any author or publisher.

The Information Please Almanac, Atlas and Yearbook for 1970 lists as its source of information on copyright the United States Copyright Office. The information is brief and amounts to telling the reader what copyright is. It does however direct the reader to write to the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for further information. This book is of no real value for anyone doing research on copyright.

The New York Times Encyclopedic Almanac for 1970 was of no value whatsoever. There was no information on copyright either in the Table of Contents or in the Index in the back.

The World Almanac and Book of Facts has information on the Copyright Law of the United States and lists its source as the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress. The index is at the front of the book and lists major subject headings in bold print and minor headings underneath. Under copyright is listed: categories of works, fees, and Universal Copyright. The information is accurate but it is covered very generally. The print is small and hard to read.

The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information contains an abundance of information on copyright. The 1970 edition contains a cumulative index for the past five years, which means it goes back to 1966. The index lists such subject headings as Copyright, Copyright Committee, Copyright Law, Copyright Office, Copyright Law, Draft Model, and Copyright Revision Bill. It gives the annual's year and page number. The 1970 edition lists very little information. Most of the information can be found in the 1969 edition. Of real significance is the bibliography on copyright that is found in the 1969 edition. The information contained in these annuals is current and of importance to anyone interested in copyright legislation.

DIRECTORIES

A Directory of Information Resources in the United States, the Social Sciences is published by the Library of Congress through the National Referral Center for Science and Technology. It is a thin paperback volume that lists various organizations involved in work in different fields of the social sciences. There is a subject and organizational index. This work is incomplete in that several significant resources have been omitted because they did not respond to a questionaire or they responded incompletely. Under Copyright, Patents, and Trademarks there were five organizations listed. After the organizations name is given their address, phone number and a brief annotation. This is good for anyone seeking further information in the area of copyright, patent, and trademark. Of local interest is the fact that George Washington University has a Patent, Trademark, and Copyright Foundation. The date of this publication is October 1965 so its difficult to say if all these organizations still exist.

The Encyclopedia of Associations lists only two organizations involved in copyright. The first of these is The Copyright Society of Los Angeles . The second is the Copyright Society of the United States of America at New York University Law Center. Both these organizations

are currently active in the area of copyright law. The Copyright Society of the U.S.A. publishes the Bulletin, a periodical concerned with copyright law. The Copyright Society of Los Angeles and the U.C.L.A. School of Law has published a book on copyright entitled Copyright and Related Topics, A Choice of Articles. This book is an anthology and lists articles on copyright taken from law reviews between 1950-1963. These articles are considered to be the best. The complete article with footnotes is given. There is an extensive bibliography at the back of the book. The bibliography is very good for further research.

The Writer's Market: Where to Sell What You Write is a very unlikely place to find information on copyright. It is designed chiefly for begining authors who want to have their works published. It lists publishers and addresses. However there is a chapter in the back of the book that is entitled "Quiz On Copyright" by Richard S. MacCarteney, Chief Reference Division, Copyright Office. This gives brief information on United States copyright in a question and answer format. It is good if you are a new author and concerned about the copyright law.

HANDBOOKS

Kane's First Facts is a record of first happenings, discoveries and inventions in the United States. The first facts are listed alphabetically followed by indexes according to years, days of the month, personal names and geographical location. Copyright and copyright law are both listed. Gives brief, historical information on both United States and International copyright.

The Reader's Encyclopedia by Benét is a two volume work that offers very little information on copyright. The only information given is a brief definition and some historical background.

The Writer's Handbook is a complete guide to all phases of the craft of writing. There is no index to the subject matter, which limits its usefulness, however in the table of contents there is a chapter headed "A Copyright Primer For Writers" by Deborah N. Kassman. This is a good brief introduction to copyright for anyone considering having material published.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND SELECTION AIDS

Ayers Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals offers no information on copyright. Unless you know the title or area of publication this guide is of no use.

Irregular Serials and Annuals an International Directory is a very good source to irregular publications in the area of copyright. There is a subject index in the back of the book and copyright is cross referenced to see Patents, Trademarks and Copyright. Among the works mentioned are UNESCO Copyright Bulletin, UNESCO Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World, United States Copyright Office Annual Report of the Register of Copyright, and the United States Copyright Office Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright. These are excellent sources for current information on copyright. They would be of value to authors, publishers and serious researchers of copyright.

The Reader's Adviser is a two volume work designed to give, what the publishers consider, a list of the "best" books in a particular field. The bibliography under copyright is very good; however, there are several other books which authorities consider excellent that aren't even mentioned. One of these is Professor Nimmer's book Copyright Law. This book is not mentioned in Subject Guide to Books In Print either. The

Subject Guide does offer a very good list of books in the area of copyright. I have made mention of some of these books further on in this paper under monographs.

The Standard Periodical Directory lists copyright under Patents, Copyright and Trademark. Several good periodicals are listed. They are: The Copyright Bulletin, Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World, The Copyright Law Symposium and The Annual Report of the Register of Copyright. All these publications are very good for current information. This information in some cases is scholarly and would be of use to authors, publishers and lawyers who are interested in copyright law.

Ulrich's Periodical Directory lists copyright under Patents, Trademarks and Copyright. There is only one periodical noted and that is the Copyright Bulletin.

Walford's Guide To Reference Material is a two volume work that is rather limited on copyright. Mentioned are such works as World Copyright:an Encyclopedia by H.L.Pinner; Design Laws and Treaties of the World edited by A.Bogsch and UNESCO Copyright Treaties of the World.

Winchell's Guide to Reference Books is also limited in the field of copyright. There are only two works cited. They are: A Manual of Copyright Practice for Writers, Publishers, and Agents by Margaret Nicholson and UNESCO Copyright Treaties of the World.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

The revised edition of Government Publications and Their Use by Laurence Schmeckebier and Roy Eastin lists several publications concerning copyright. The material however is dated. The information is good on where to find the legislative history of the law of copyright.

The Copyright Office of the Library of Congress publishes a good deal of information concerning copyright. Two of their pamphlets are General Information on Copyright and Regulations of the Copyright Office. This information is current and copyright is explained in a very brief, clear way. The pamphlets are free and can be obtained by writing to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington,D.C.

If you are interested in the Copyright Law of the United States, the complete text, then you could look up Title 17 of the United States Code. This is a 12 volume set of books that contain the general and permanent laws of the United States in force on January 6,1959. Copyright is listed in volume 4 of this 12 volume set. It is difficult to use and very dull reading. This would be of value to a lawyer dealing in copyright or the serious researcher of copyright. This information is also available from the copyright office in paperback format.

United States Government Publications by Anne Morris Boyd has a copyright date of 1949 so much of the information contained in this work would be dated in the field of copyright. The material would be good on the legislative history of copyright.

MONOGRAPHS

There are many good books on copyright. I've tried to list some which are considered by authorities to be the best.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has published the Copyright Law Symposium. This is a series and each volume contains the top three award winning essays on copyright law for a particular year. The essays are written by law students and concern copyright. Each volume is well indexed and statutes and cases cited in the articles are listed at the back of the book.

The Law of Copyright Under the Universal Convention by Arpad Bogsch is a classic in the field of Universal Copyright. It is very scholarly done and would be of prime interest to lawyers and publishers. It is divided into two main parts. Part one is an analysis and commentary of the Universal Copyright Convention. Part two is the copyright law of the various countries.

The Bowker Lectures on Book Publishing is part of the Bowker Memorial Lectures given at the New York Public Library. The 1949 lecture entitle "Copyright and the Public Interest" given by Luther H. Evans is the only one on copyright. Though it is dated there is still some historical information contained in it. This might be of some interest to the serious researcher.

Nearer to the Dust. Copyright and the Machine by George Gipe deals with copyright and computer programming. The information is up-to-date and presents the past, present and what they hope will be the future of copyright law.

What Happens In Book Publishing by Chandler B. Grannis contains a chapter on copyright by Harriet Pilpel entitled "The Publisher and the Law". It is brief and authoritative. At the end of the chapter is a bibliography for further reading.

An Author's Guide to Scholarly Publishing and the Law by John Hogan and Saul Cohen is a fairly complete book on the subject of copyright for scholarly works. Most important are the appendices which cover such areas as the Copyright Law of the United States, Regulations of the Copyright Office, Copyright Registration Forms, the Universal Copyright Convention etc.

An Unhurried View of Copyright by Benjamin Kaplan is a classic in the area of copyright law. The author is a Royal Professor of Law at Harvard University. An Unhurried View of Copyright was the 1966 James S. Carpenter Lecture given at Columbia University. In these lectures the author covered the past, present and future of copyright.

Howell's Copyright Law edited by Alan Latman is one of the major works on copyright. It is intended primarily as a handbook for lawyers.

The Book In America, A History of the Making and Selling of Books in the United States by Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt is good for a historical survey of copyright. There is a bibliography even though it is dated.

Margaret Nicholson has two books on copyright. The one A Manual of Copyright Practice for Writers, Publishers and Agents is an outstanding source on copyright. It is repetitious and simplified and intended for quick reference. The other A Practical Style Guide for Authors and Editors is short and lists one chapter on Copyright, Fair Use and Permissions.

From Rituals to Royalties, An Anatomy of Literary Property by Richard Wincor is a very thorough little book in the area of copyright. It is good on the history of copyright for both Great Britain and the United States. There is an extensive bibliography listed at the back of the book.

Nimmer On Copyright by Melville Nimmer is considered by some lawyers to be the most up-to-date and comprehensive work on the subject of copyright.

Risks and Rights in Publishing, Television, Radio , Motion Pictures, Advertising and the Theater by Samual Spring covers copyright quite thoroughly in part three of this book.

UNESCO Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World represents an effort to establish and maintain an up-to-date compilation, in the English language, of the copyright laws and treaties of all the States of the world. Additional and replacement pages in respect of changes in the laws and treaties are published

each year. The work is in a loose leaf binder and tab indexed alphabetically by each country with one additional tab for Territories and another for Multilateral Conventions.

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